NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION LETTER

PUBLICATION OR REPRODUCTION NOT PERMITTED

No. 395 Washington, D. C. March 14, 1931

TENTATIVE STANDARDS FOR APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND TOMATOES

The work on the formulation of tentative standards for canned apricots, canned cherries, and canned tomatoes, under the McNary-Mapes amendment to the Food and Drugs Act, has progressed so far that the Food and Drug Administration anticipates being able to hold hearings upon them not later than April 15, 1931. The plan is to hold such hearings both in Washington and San Francisco. The exact dates of the hearings have not been fixed because of a small amount of work that remains to be done, particularly on the color standard for canned tomatoes.

It is felt that by issuing these tentative standards considerably in advance of the date of the actual hearing, an opportunity will be afforded interested parties to give the most thorough consideration to the proposals, and the Food and Drug Administration has accordingly made them public.

"The tentative standards need no explanation," the Administration states, "other than to point out that the standard for tomatoes is incomplete in that the color requirement has not yet been stated. This will be included in the standard at the time formal announcement of the hearing is made. The requirements for labeling products that fail to meet the standards are identical with those announced in connection with the standards for canned peaches, canned pears and canned peas, issued February 16, 1931.

"Written comments on the proposed standards will be accepted by the Administration at any time up to the date when the hearings are held. Suggestions which appear to offer material improvement may, at the discretion of the Administration, be accepted and incorporated in the tentative standards before the date of the formal hearing. Following the hearing standards will be put in final forms as promptly as possible and pro-

mulgated in a formal way, to become effective 90 days from the date of promulgation."

The tentative standards are as follows:

CANNED APRICOTS

1. Standard

Canned apricots are the normally flavored and normally colored canned food consisting of (1) the normal- and uniform-sized, tender, unpeeled, mature, unblemished, pitted, unbroken halves of the fruit of the apricot tree, and (2) sugar solution.

The weight of fruit in the container is not less than two-thirds the weight of water which the sealed container will hold at 68° F., except that, when necessary to prevent crushing of the fruit, a tolerance not exceeding the weight of one average piece is allowed. The liquid portion of the finished product reads not less than 16° Brix (read at the proper temperature for the instrument used).

2. Meaning of Terms

The term "normally colored," as it relates to the fruit, means a general effect of yellow.

Units of one-third of an ounce or larger are considered of normal size.

The units shall be considered uniform in size if the transverse diameter of any unit does not vary more than 25 per cent from the corresponding average diameter of the pieces of fruit in the container.

The fruit shall be considered tender when the flesh of not less than 80 per cent of the units by count is completely perforated by a cylindrical rod, 3/16 inch in diameter, under a load of 300 grams (approximately 10.6 ozs.), applied vertically to the exposed, peeled surface of a test piece carefully placed on an appropriate support. In performing this test, the rod is placed on the exposed surface under an initial load of 100 grams and the load increased at a uniform, continuous rate of 12 grams per second until the piece is perforated. The test piece is conveniently supported on a rigid convex surface of such curvature as to fit into the seed cavity and permit it to maintain its normal shape. The peel is conveniently removed with pointed, sharp scissors.

The fruit shall be considered unblemished if 80 per cent or more of the pieces in the container are free from scabs, bruises, frost bites, sunburn, hail injury, green or brown colorations, or other unsightly blemishes.

The fruit shall be considered as unbroken halves when 80 per cent or more of the units are unbroken and not excessively trimmed. Excessive trimming is defined as that amount which destroys the normal shape of the half.

The weight of the fruit in the container means the fruit material in both the solid and liquid components. It is thus equivalent to the "put-in weight."

3. Substandard Designation

Canned apricots which fail to meet the above standard shall, except as hereinafter provided, bear the legend for low quality promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. Exceptions

Canned apricots which fail to meet the above standard only in that

they consist of apricots packed in water, need not bear the low quality legend if labeled "water-pack apricots."

Canned apricots which fail to meet the above standard only in that the halves are peeled, need not bear the low quality legend if labeled "peeled apricots."

Canned apricots which fail to meet the above standard only in that they consist of unpeeled, whole apricots, need not bear the low quality legend if labeled "whole apricots," even though the units may fail to meet the requirement for normal size.

CANNED CHERRIES

1. Standard

Canned cherries are the normally flavored and normally colored canned food consisting of (1) the normal- and uniform-sized, fleshy, mature, unblemished, stemmed, whole fruit of the cherry tree and (2) sugar solution.

The weight of fruit in the container is not less than three-fifths the weight of water which the sealed container will hold at 68° F., except that when necessary to prevent crushing of the fruit a tolerance not exceeding the combined weight of three average units is allowed. The liquid portion of the finished product reads not less than 16° Brix (read at the proper temperature for the instrument used).

2. Tolerances and Meaning of Terms

The fruit shall be considered normally colored if the general color of the flesh be yellowish white.

Units of one-tenth of an ounce or larger are considered of normal size.

The cherries shall be considered uniform in size if 80 per cent of the units will pass through a circular opening 25 per cent larger in diameter than that through which the smallest unit will pass.

The fruit shall be considered fleshy if the flesh of the drained cherries is 88 per cent or more of their total weight.

The fruit shall be considered unblemished if 80 per cent or more of the units in the container are free from scabs, bruises, excessive cracks, or other unsightly blemishes. Cracks are considered excessive when their total combined length and width exceeds ⅜", provided that checks in the stem depression and concentric with its sides shall not be considered excessive unless their maximum width exceeds 1/16".

The weight of the fruit in the container is that of the fruit material in both the solid and liquid components and is thus equivalent to the "put-in weight."

3. Substandard Designation

Canned cherries which fail to meet the above standard shall, except as hereinafter provided, bear the legend for low quality promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. Exceptions

Canned cherries which fail to meet the above standard only in that they consist of cherries packed in water need not bear the low quality legend if labeled "water-pack cherries."

Canned cherries which fail to meet the above standard only in that they consist of pitted whole cherries, and the number of pits in the can does not exceed 1 per cent of the total number of cherries present, need not bear the low quality legend if labeled "pitted cherries," even though

the units may fail to meet the requirements for normal size and uniformity of size.

Canned cherries which fail to meet the above standard only in that the flesh is of some color other than yellowish white, as red sour cherries, Bing cherries, black cherries, et cetera, need not bear the low quality legend if labeled to show the type to which they belong.

CANNED TOMATOES

1. Standard

Canned tomatoes are the normally flavored and normally colored canned food consisting of the peeled, cored and trimmed, whole or large pieces of the mature red fruit of the tomato vine (Lycopersicon lycopersicum), with or without the liquid which drains from an equivalent amount of the fruit during peeling, coring, trimming and packing, and with or without added seasoning (sugar, salt).

2. Meaning of Terms

The term "normally colored" means a general effect of red, such that the homogeneous pulped and strained fruit shows a spectrophotometer reading of at least —.

The fruit shall be considered as peeled when there are not more than 1.5 square inches of peel per pound of net contents.

The fruit shall be considered as trimmed when there is not more than one scar, brown or black colored area, or other unsightly blemish, per 8 ounces of net contents.

The fruit shall be considered as whole or in large pieces when at least 40 per cent of the total contents will be retained after draining for two minutes on a screen* having 2 meshes to the inch. On containers of less than 3 pounds net weight sieves 8 inches in diameter are used. On containers of 3 pounds net weight or more sieves 12 inches in diameter are used.

3. Substandard Designation

Canned tomatoes which fail to meet the above standard shall, except as hereinafter provided, bear the legend for low quality promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. Exceptions

Canned tomatoes which fail to meet the above standard only in that they contain added pulped and strained tomatoes need not bear the low quality legend if labeled "tomatoes with added strained tomatoes."

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN FEBRUARY

Department store sales were slightly larger in February than in January, on a daily average basis, according to preliminary figures reported to the Federal Reserve Board. The Board's preliminary index, which makes allowance for estimated seasonal movements, advanced from 97 to 98 per cent of the 1923-25 average, approximately the level maintained during the last half of 1930. In comparison with a year ago, the aggregate value of sales in February, according to the preliminary figures, was 9 per cent smaller.

---

* Wire of a uniform diameter, not less than 0.04 nor more than 0.07 inch.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FRUIT

Frozen and preserved fruits in cold storage on February 1 totaled 70,833,000 pounds, as compared with 48,085,000 pounds on the corresponding date last year, and a five-year average of 46,202,000 pounds. Cold storage holdings of fruit are reported as follows by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

	February 1, 1931	February 1, 1930	5-year average
Apples:			
Barrels	837,000	1,316,000	2,119,000
Boxes	15,350,000	10,149,000	10,558,000
Baskets	4,476,000	4,005,000	2,647,000
Pears:			
Boxes	1,219,000	825,000	559,000
Baskets	35,000	18,000	36,000
Frozen and preserved fruit (pounds)	70,833,000	48,085,000	46,202,000

TRUCK CROP MARKETS

Combined forwardings of 27 fruits and vegetables from all states held around 17,260 cars for the week ended March 7 and were 2,600 heavier than last spring. Markets were rather unsettled, with price gains offset by declines.

Because of the lighter movement of Florida oranges, total output of that fruit decreased last week to 2,460 cars. California orange shipments were 50 per cent heavier than a year ago. The Texas grapefruit season is about finished; Florida originated 880 cars of grapefruit and 450 cars of mixed citrus.

Spinach forwardings from Texas again increased to 425 cars, but the season there probably will be finished by April 1.

Apple shipments dropped rather sharply to 1,570 cars for the week, compared with 1,015 a year ago. Western shipments were two and a half times those of early March, 1930, but eastern apples moved in lighter volume than last season. Washington decreased to 905 cars, New York to 320, and the Virginias to 95 cars.

Cabbage movement from New York amounted to only 75 cars, while Texas increased to 600 and Florida to 265 cars. New-crop shipments were 60 per cent heavier than a year ago.

Strawberry shipments from Florida were only 90 cars, or half as many as last year at this time.

Tomato shipments from Florida were reduced to 95 cars last week. Imports from Cuba increased to 45 and Mexico held steady at 275 cars.

Heavy rains and winds a week ago wiped out a very large part of the tomato crop in Collier County, Florida, and seriously damaged the crop in Dade County.

Production of California asparagus is forecast at 1,839,000 crates, or 48,000 more than last spring. South Carolina is in-

creased to 396,000 and Georgia to 112,000 crates, making the total for three early states 5 per cent greater than that of 1930. Shipments of asparagus increased greatly last week to 80 cars.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	Mar. 1-7 1931	Feb. 22-28 1931	Mar. 2-8 1930	Total this season thru March 7	Total last season thru March 8	Total last season
Apples, total	1,568	1,848	1,016	99,078	92,537	102,801
Eastern states	524	678	585	40,308	47,459	51,439
Western states	1,044	1,170	431	58,770	45,078	51,362
Asparagus	78	24	14	113	26	2,789
Beans, snap:						
Domestic	79	78	130	2,149	2,507	9,545
Imports	2	5	0	27	14	23
Beets	102	74	.....	541	.....	.....
Cabbage:						
1931 season	868	662	539	6,081	4,710	37,588
1930 season	93	142	22	37,588	44,177	44,201
Carrots:						
1931 season	218	280	297	4,265	4,354	11,678
1930 season	68	51	50	11,678	11,700	12,149
Cauliflower	334	197	244	7,585	7,224	9,535
Cucumbers:						
Domestic	4	5	7	32	27	7,622
Imports	20	23	2	151	104	112
Pears	80	65	56	28,202	20,717	21,147
Peas, green:						
Domestic	140	41	72	1,159	710	6,800
Imports	65	143	52	1,321	2,054	2,118
Peppers:						
Domestic	38	94	43	1,061	339	2,795
Imports	18	19	19	229	307	477
Spinach	445	371	491	6,116	5,632	9,638
Strawberries	90	100	175	741	1,123	10,641
Tomatoes:						
Domestic	97	138	203	1,457	1,117	33,474
Imports	327	314	512	2,982	3,297	7,039
Vegetables, mixed:						
Domestic	760	747	709	6,960	6,526	31,061
Imports	17	12	19	179	204	359

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION

Production of canned fruits in British Columbia in 1930 amounted to 261,400 cases, against 200,677 cases in 1929, while the output of canned vegetables was 1,260,200 cases, against 943,764 in 1929.

BRITISH INDIA INCREASES IMPORT DUTIES ON FOODS

To help meet a budget deficit, increased import duties for most articles imported into British India were proposed on March 2, 1931, and became provisionally effective immediately, according to a radiogram from the American Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

The budget proposals provide for surcharges on all articles heretofore dutiable at 10, 15 and 30 per cent ad valorem. Canned foods are among the principal items known to be affected by increased import duties.

JAPANESE DOMINATE SOUTH AFRICAN SALMON MARKET

The market for pink salmon in the Cape Town district has now definitely passed to the Japanese who are able to offer salmon at a lower price than the Canadians, and who offer fish of fully equal quality and pack in the No. 1 flat tin which this market demands, according to the American consul at Cape Town. The American red salmon has been able to do little more than maintain its position and its share of the business is comparatively small. Only 300 cases of the pack of an important packer of Sockeye are available for delivery to South Africa.

The American salmon has been handicapped by the inability to supply the No. 1 flat tin with a suitable label. In the case of Chums the market is still dominated by the Canadian producers, with the aid of the tariff preference that has been accorded.

The California sardines in tomato sauce that reached this market about the middle of 1930 have not yet made the progress that had been hoped for. This is largely due to the fact that, because of the economic position of the country, dealers are not inclined to venture on new lines but are concentrating their lines on staples.

NORWEGIAN FISH CANNING INDUSTRY

The fish canning industry of the Stavanger district was very poorly occupied during the fourth quarter of 1930 due to light catches of brisling and small herring, according to the American vice consul at Stavanger. A number of canners resorted to canning of other fish products such as crabs, meat cakes, meat balls and other fish specialties, in order to keep their plants from remaining idle. The total production of all kinds of sardines in this district during the quarter amounted to only about 114,000 cases as compared with approximately 199,100 cases during the like period of 1929.

Exports of canned fish products to all countries from the Stavanger district amounted to 5,872,000 pounds during the fourth quarter of 1930, compared with 14,154,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1929, or a decrease of 59 per cent. Approximately 43 per cent of the total exports went to the United States as compared with 21 per cent during the fourth quarter of 1929.

Stocks of brisling sardines are reported to be low, but there is still a fair supply of musse sardines (small herring). Since no sardines will be packed until around next April or May, it is believed that in spite of the present slow demand from foreign buyers, the exporters by that time will have disposed of most of their stocks.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR FOOD AND DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Additional funds amounting to $181,973 will be available to the Federal Food and Drug Administration for the fiscal year 1932, and according to W. G. Campbell, "the Administration will now be able to begin regulatory control operations in certain fields too long neglected because of lack of funds."

"The increase is needed for many purposes," Mr. Campbell states. "For one thing, the Administration for many years has felt an urgent need to increase the personnel and facilities at the larger seaports for examining foods and drugs offered for entry into the United States. Not only has there been a great increase in the volume and variety of imported products in late years, but more intensive inspection of certain foods and drugs has become necessary.

"Additional means for the routine interstate inspection and analysis of staple food products are also needed. In the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, it is necessary to keep under surveillance interstate commerce in a great variety of food products other than those for which specific increases have been estimated in the past. The task is enormous and with the present force, it has been impossible adequately to inspect the vast volume of interstate commerce in staple food products. As much of the increased appropriations as can be spared will be used to extend and improve control over this commerce.

"In recent years falsely labeled vitamin preparations have appeared on the American market. Approximately one-sixth of the increase in Administration working funds will be used to establish a vitamin-testing laboratory and to employ trained investigators to begin regulatory investigations in this growing field. Greater efficiency in the control of veterinary preparations and in spray-residue-removal investigations are also made possible by the recent special grant of Congress.

"The expanded program will necessitate substantial additions to the Administration's personnel. It is planned to add to the Administration staff, during the fiscal year 1932, several medical officers, chemists, pharmacologists, veterinarians, inspectors, scientific aids, and other trained workers. The increase in funds will also make possible the acquisition of badly needed laboratory equipment in Washington and at the field stations.

"The working funds and personnel available for the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act were, in 1930, very little greater than in 1914, although there has been an increase in the volume of the food and drug traffic during that period of more than 40 per cent and in value of more than 100 per cent. In

addition, new types of food and drug products have been developed as a result of modern discoveries in nutrition and therapeutics, and these give rise to problems in food and drugs act enforcement not dreamed of 25 years ago."

COLOMBIA INCREASES IMPORT DUTIES

Effective March 9, 1931, an additional one-third of the difference between the old rates of import duties and the new increased rates (provided for by law 4 of January 8, 1931) is to be added to the old rates on foodstuffs imported into Colombia, according to a cable from the American commercial attache at Bogota. Wheat, wheat flour, pork lard, vegetable and artificial lards are expected from this increase, these remaining dutiable at the rates effective February 9.

An increase of one-third of the difference between the old rates and the new increased rates on all foodstuff items was put into effect on February 9.

FURTHER HEARING IN CONSOLIDATED SOUTHWESTERN CASE

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced that further hearing will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on May 4, in the Consolidated Southwestern Cases, in so far as they relate to the lawful rate on canned goods. The primary object of this hearing is to afford an opportunity for the presentation of evidence with respect to the weighted rate level on canned goods traffic prior and subsequent to July 14, 1928, but opportunity will be afforded for the presentation of any other competent and non-cumulative evidence pertinent to the issues.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

For the week ending March 7 weekly figures available to the Department of Commerce through the Survey of Current Business showed an increase of bank debits outside of New York City of 38.8 per cent from the preceding holiday week, but which were still under the corresponding period in 1930.

Total loans and discounts of Federal reserve member banks decreased slightly from the week previous and were under the figures for the same week last year. Interest rates for time money increased from the week previous while call money rates showed no change. Both rates were materially lower than a year ago. Business failures, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company, continued to decrease in respect to the previous week, but were still above the same week last year.

Wholesale prices, as measured by the composite index,

showed the first increase this year in respect to the previous week. The prices of agricultural and non-agricultural products increased from the week previous. Both were under last year.

CAR LOADINGS

	Total	Miscellaneous	Merchandise L. C. L.	Other
Week ended February 28.....	682,000	250,097	198,569	233,334
Preceding week	713,938	251,679	215,470	246,789
Corresponding week, 1930....	899,498	360,331	251,868	287,299
Corresponding week, 1929....	978,201	369,128	255,706	353,367

NAVY ASKS BIDS ON CANNED ASPARAGUS AND PICKLES

The Navy Department is asking for bids on a quantity of canned asparagus and pickles, various amounts for delivery to different Naval Supply Bases. Bids on the canned asparagus are to be opened at 10 a. m., May 12, while those on pickles are to be opened at 10 a. m., April 28. Schedules on which to submit bids may be obtained from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

TEXAS TRUCK CROPS DAMAGED BY FROST

Frost on the morning of March 9 covered practically all truck growing areas of south and southeast Texas, severely damaging tender spring vegetables in coastal area and Lower Rio Grande Valley, according to a report received by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. While it is still too early to determine definitely the extent of damage, reports from well informed growers and dealers in this area indicate the damage as follows: Snap beans, probably 70 per cent in the entire area, but there will be considerable acreage replanted in coastal area; green corn in Lower Rio Grande Valley 50 per cent, but less in areas farther north; cucumbers, approximately 50 per cent but much will be replanted; tomatoes in Lower Rio Grande Valley about 50 per cent and somewhat heavier in coastal area,-but much of coastal acreage will be replanted. In all areas very little if any damage was done to onions, cabbage, beets, carrots or other hardy winter vegetables.

"MULTIPLE SEIZURE" CASE ARGUED

Argument was heard before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on March 11 on the right of a manufacturer to enjoin the government from so-called "multiple seizures" of his product under the Federal Food and Drugs Act until such time as the disputed questions of law as to the right of seizure can be judicially determined. The case was appealed from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by a manufacturer of a proprietary remedy.

EMPLOYMENT TAKES UPWARD TREND

The volume of employment in manufacturing industries in February showed a gain of 1.4 per cent over January, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and pay rolls showed an increase of 7.5 per cent. These figures are based on a comparison of 13,377 identical establishments employing in February 2,772,219 workers and having a pay roll of $66,567,283.

GREEN PEA PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA

The production forecast for two states in the early group (Imperial County, California, and Florida) is only 70 per cent of last year's production, according to the U. S. Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Although the estimated acreage in these two states is 43 per cent greater than the 1930 acreage, an expected yield less than half as large as last year's in Imperial Valley, California, causes the reduced production prospects.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF ASPARAGUS ACREAGE

The bearing acreage of asparagus for shipping in California, according to a preliminary estimate of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, is 12,100 acres, while the acreage for canning in the Delta area is estimated at 54,570 acres. This compares with a shipping acreage of 10,920 acres and a canning acreage of 51,000 acres in 1930. The Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates states that for the past three years the bearing acreage of market asparagus has remained practically the same, but the heavy plantings of 1929-30 are now coming into bearing. The increase is noted in practically all sections. There are 400 acres in Tulare County which were planted last year and there will be but a small cutting made for market this year. The main increase is in the Delta area on the acreage for canning. It is estimated that the bearing acreage of all asparagus in the Delta is increased 3,870 acres over last year. However, the cuttings from the increased acreage will probably be light, and, while the total production will be heavier, it will not be proportionate to the increased acreage.

FOREIGN TRADE IN FISH DECLINE

During 1930, 169,795,420 pounds of domestic fishery products valued at $17,174,314 were exported from the United States, compared with 213,308,744 pounds valued at $23,500,614 for 1929, a decrease of 20 per cent in amount and 27 per cent in value, according to the Bureau of Fisheries.

These exports consisted of 27,355,729 pounds of canned salmon valued at $5,345,080, 103,247,915 pounds of canned sardines

valued at $7,138,594, 7,713,533 pounds of other canned fish and shellfish valued at $1,149,641, and 31,478,243 pounds of fresh and cured fish and other fish products, including shellfish, value at $3,450,999.

The United Kingdom alone received 73 per cent of the canned salmon, while the Philippine Islands, Netherland East Indies, British India, British Malaya, and all Europe received 74 per cent of the canned sardines.

Imports in 1930 amounted to 346,679,827 pounds valued at $35,470,852 as compared with 369,560,048 pounds valued at $39,772,491 for 1929, a decrease of 6 per cent in amount and 11 per cent in value.

These imports consisted of 167,766,229 pounds of fresh and frozen fish valued at $11,434,815, 143,310,790 pounds of cured and canned fish valued at $14,769,171, and 35,602,808 pounds of fresh and canned shellfish valued at $9,266,866.

CONDITION OF TRUCK CROPS

The average condition of specified truck crops in various states on March 1, as compared with the same date last year, is reported by the U. S. Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates as follows:

	March 1, 1930 *Per cent*	March 1, 1931 *Per cent*
Asparagus (Calif., Ga., S. C.)	89.8	84.4
Snap beans (Calif., Fla., Tex.)	72.1	64.4
Beets (La., Miss., Tex.)	46.7	84.6
Carrots (Calif., La., Miss., Tex.)	70.7	84.0

CONTENTS

	Page
Tentative standards for apricots, cherries and tomatoes	2381
Department store sales in February	2384
Cold storage holdings of fruit	2385
Truck crop markets	2385
British Columbia's canned food production	2386
British India increases import duties on foods	2386
Japanese dominate South African salmon market	2387
Norwegian fish canning industry	2387
Additional funds for Food and Drug Law enforcement	2388
Colombia increases import duties	2389
Further hearing in Consolidated Southwestern Case	2389
Business conditions	2389
Navy asks bids on canned asparagus and pickles	2390
Texas truck crops damaged by frost	2390
"Multiple seizure" case argued	2390
Employment takes upward trend	2391
Green pea prospects in California and Florida	2391
Preliminary estimate of asparagus acreage	2391
Foreign trade in fish declines	2391
Condition of truck crops	2392